

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS



JULY 1, 2016 - JUNE 30, 2017

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS

JULY 1, 2016 - JUNE 30, 2017

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Report created by Megan J. Wolff for the
 DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry,
 Weill Cornell Medicine, Department of Psychiatry.
 November 2017
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The front cover and internal images of Dr. Eric T. Carlson's
 collection of pinbacks, and the images of hypodermic syringes
 on pages 20 and 21, were photographed by Megan J. Wolff.
 The image on page 23 is Plate 1 of George Cruikshank's *The
 Bottle*. The image on page 24 is Plate 5 of the same work.
 The remaining images on pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
 17, 28, 29, 37, 41, 43, 48, 49, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 68 are taken
 from George Cruikshank's, *The Worship of Bacchus*.

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✧ DIRECTOR'S REPORT ✧

As I re-read this year's Annual Report, I was overwhelmed by the richness and variety of research that has been fostered by the Institute and its amazing library. Over just the last year, our members and visitors have contributed to debates about critical questions that face psychiatry and the mind sciences. The range is more than impressive; it is rather unique. We have fostered work on both the history of asylums and policy analyses regarding the incarceration of the mentally ill in the American jail system; we have faced the brave future of neuro-ethics and questions regarding the nature of human rights, and the mystery of why people who hear inner voices have a better outcome in underdeveloped countries. We have considered the nature of tragedy and the effect of trauma on narrative. The forgotten researches of Wilhelm Reich and the mind games of Jacques Lacan have mingled with discussions of phenomenology and the nature of mind. I hope you enjoy this tasting menu worth of treats.

The treasures in the Oskar Diethelm Library are in plain view from Marisa Shaari's report, as well as Megan Wolff's essay on the expedition we took into the jungle known as the Carlson Boxes. I also must thank Megan for spearheading the Mental Health Policy lectures, expertly curating it with the help of Richard Friedman and Rosemary Stevens. These hospital-wide meetings have clearly met a need that seems to be acute. She has also collated fact sheets on controversial mental health issues, and posted them on our website to aid journalists, policy makers, and interested citizens. Anne Hoffman concluded a sterling, three year run as director of the Richardson Seminars. Always thoughtful and gracious, Anne's devotion to the job was deeply appreciated. As always, thanks to Associate Director Nathan Kravis for his support and sage advice.

Of special note, after years of research, Professor Rosemary Stevens, one of the country's foremost experts on the history of American hospitals, published her superb book on the making of the Veterans Administration, *A Time of Scandal: Charles R. Forbes, Warren G. Harding, and the Making of the Veterans Bureau*. Her massive archival research unearthed a whole host of forgotten or hidden facts that went into the creation of the VA after World War I. Rosemary casts new light on the founding of this "socialized" medical care for vets, and the supposed scoundrel Colonel Charles Forbes, who she argues was unjustly imprisoned. Who would have guessed that a history of healthcare would be so filled with wise talking, shady characters, that seemed pulled from a film noir?! Our congratulations to Rosemary, for this lasting contribution on the nature of healthcare in the United States.

Finally, it is my unfortunate obligation to share Dr. Jack Barchas' announcement that he will be retiring from the Chair of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell in the next year. It's hard for me to express my debt to Jack. When he arrived 25 years ago, everything was up for grabs. Ted Carlson had passed away and the Payne Whitney Clinic was being torn down. What would happen to the library? The section? I was just out of residency, a novice. Over the past years, Jack has been an extraordinary mentor, filled with faith in me and our mission; he has been a soft spoken, but fierce fighter for the values of scholarship and the import of history for our field. Again and again, he has consistently backed the growth of this Institute, even when short-term financial imperatives came calling. Without Jack Barchas, this unique Institute – the only of its kind in a department of psychiatry – and its library – likely the best of its kind – would have been imperiled. Also, I am one of a number who can say that without Jack, my scholarly career might not have been possible. Dr. Jack Barchas has simply been a joy to work for, a beacon of inspiration, and for me, the model of a leader who is generative, who motivates and urges one to shoot for excellence. He has been, simply put, great. And it is my commitment to continue the legacy that he has so helped us build, far into the future.

George J. Makari, M.D.



OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The 2016-2017 academic year was a time of growth and augmentation for the Oskar Diethelm Library. As we reflect back upon the past year in this annual report, please enjoy reading about some of the activities and accomplishments in the library.

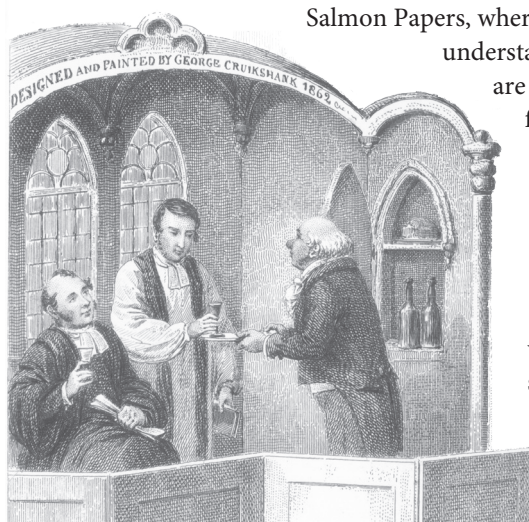
The Oskar Diethelm Library continues to be a national and international resource for scholars and students in the history of psychiatry. Weill Cornell Medical College faculty, staff, students, and Institute members, as well as outside researchers, have accessed the collections, lodged reference requests, worked with books, and received tours of the library and its holdings. Members of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry have visited the library to obtain reading material for the Institute's working groups, to review new books, and to receive assistance with research projects.

DONATIONS

Peter Salmon and Camille Fife Salmon donated a family photograph album that once belonged to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and his wife, Helen. Dr. Salmon, a psychiatrist, was a leader of the mental hygiene movement in the early 20th century. The album, titled "Helen's Babies," includes photographs of the Salmons and their six children taken between 1900-1916. The volume was donated in honor of Thomas W. Salmon II, grandson of Helen and Thomas W. Salmon. It has been added to the library's pre-existing collection of Thomas Salmon Papers, where it may help researchers better understand Salmon's life and work. We

are thankful to the Salmon family for this important contribution to one of our most prominent collections.

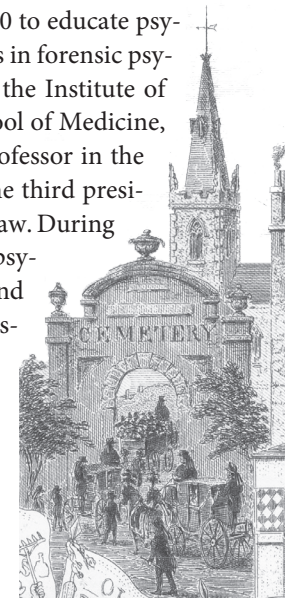
Karen Carlson Confino, daughter of former director Eric T. Carlson, MD, and his wife, Jean Carlson, donated a series of items from her mother's estate. The gift included six framed color engravings by eminent London satirical cartoonist and book il-



lustrator George Cruikshank, which were part of a series called "Phrenological Illustrations." Each image features a primary "organ of faculty" surrounded by four or five smaller, related scenes. For example, one engraving features the faculty of "Hope" surrounded by scenes labeled "Conscientiousness," "Veneration," "Cautiousness," "Benevolence," and "Causality-Inquisitiveness." Later in life, Cruikshank turned his energies to the promotion of the temperance movement, illustrating the evils of alcohol and the perils of temptation in his work.

Wayne Pollack, son of the late Seymour Pollack M.D., donated 31 manuals and papers created by his father, a forensic psychiatrist and professor. The manuals were written during Dr. Pollack's tenure as a professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California. They were used in research, conferences and training sessions between mid-1960 and mid-1980 to educate psychiatry students, lawyers and the judiciary about issues in forensic psychiatry. Dr. Pollack was the founder and director of the Institute of Psychiatry, Law and Behavioral Science at USC's School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry. Additionally, he was a professor in the School of Public Administration. He also served as the third president of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. During his career as a forensic psychiatrist, Pollack prepared psychiatric evaluations for a few notable cases in federal and state courts, including those of Patricia Hearst (newspaper heiress) and Sirhan B. Sirhan (assassin of U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy). These evaluations were previously donated to the Oskar Diethelm Library.

We would also like to thank William Frosch, M.D., Ted Shapiro, M.D., Joseph Reppen, Ph.D., Sylvia Karasu, M.D., and Kim Freeman for their generous book donations.



INTERNSHIP

This past spring and summer the library was fortunate to host a library science graduate student intern. Elizabeth Grab is pursuing a joint master's degree in library science and art history at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Elizabeth processed and created finding aids for two important collections of papers that are now open for research, the Leopold Bellak Papers and the Neuron Club Papers.

Elizabeth also cataloged a number of objects in the library's collection, including three electric shock treatment machines, a Szondi test kit, and a group of political pins and badges collected by former Institute director Eric T. Carlson. Elizabeth spearheaded a project to review the library's oversize book collection, as many

works had not been cataloged. Records for the books were corrected or created as needed. Her efforts have made numerous formerly hidden works available through the library's online catalog, and visible through WorldCat, a global catalog of library collections.

In addition, Elizabeth assisted with library related tasks such as research conducted in response to reference inquiries, the filing and shifting of books to make space in the stacks, and the review of unprocessed boxes of material. We are very grateful to Elizabeth for her dedication to these projects and for the time and effort she volunteered to the library over the course of her internship.

ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

The library is pleased to announce the availability of the papers of Dr. Leopold Bellak (1916-2000), an Austrian-born psychologist, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, who graduated from both the New York Medical College and the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Dr. Bellak was notable for his work in projective tests, schizophrenia, adult attention deficit disorder, community mental health, and short-term psychotherapy.

Notable among Dr. Bellak's professional papers are materials related to the projective tests he originated and those to which he contributed. Bellak's grant and research projects are included in the collection as well. These dealt with the validation and treatment of adult attention deficit disorder, the quantification of psychiatric diagnosis on the basis of ego strength, and preventive community child psychiatry. Files also pertain to the first 24-hour walk-in clinic, and the creation of a national institute for schizophrenia research.

The library's papers of Leopold Bellak contain five linear feet of material housed in twelve documents boxes. The collection includes correspondence, research, documents, publications, professional writings, notes, photographs, and other professional material dating from 1943-1993. The materials are primarily in English, but many of Bellak's handwritten notes and some news articles are in German.



ated to foster informational exchange in the areas of neurology and psychiatry. At the club's meetings, members and guest lecturers presented formal papers and made clinical presentations on an increasingly eclectic range of topics, from general medicine to medical law to contemporary socio-political struggles and their impact on healthy and afflicted minds. The members disbanded the club in 1997, when the American Psychiatric Association's local and regional branches expanded to include the activities that the Neuron Club had previously performed.

The Neuron Club Papers held by the Oskar Diethelm Library contain the group's history and bylaws, correspondence, financial documents, membership documents, and minutes dating from 1925-2000, with the bulk of the material dating from 1925-1997. The materials are all in English.

The finding aids for the Leopold Bellak Papers and the Neuron Club Papers are now available on the Archives and Manuscript Collections page of the website of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

BOOKS

The library added 175 books to the collection this year, either by purchase or through donation. Notable amongst these acquisitions is a group of rare 19th and early 20th century books important to the history and development of French psychiatry and neurology. The group includes works by prominent psychiatrists and neurologists including Joseph Babinski, Benjamin Ball and Valentin Magnan, among others. In many instances, these are the sole copies or one of two copies available in the United States.

The titles include *Grand et petit hypnotism* (1889) by Joseph Babinski, *Du délire des persecutions ou maladie de Lasègue* (1890) by Benjamin Ball, *Considérations médico-légales sur l'interdiction des aliénés* (1830) by Alexandre Brierre de Boismont, *Recherches sur les propriétés physiologiques et thérapeutiques de l'électricité de frottement, de l'électricité de contact et de l'électricité d'induction*, by Duchenne de Boulogne (1851), *L'aliénation mentale chez les prostituées* (1901) by François Gras, *Des hallucinations bilatérales de caractère différent suivant le côté affecté* (1883) by Valentin Magnan, and *Les délires de jalousie* (1901) by Armand Victor Parant.

Marisa Shaari, MLIS

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

A HISTORY

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital. Its purpose is to perform, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. The Institute is the site of the Oskar Diethelm Library, a rich collection of books, manuscripts, images, and esoterica that is one of the finest and most versatile collections in the history of psychiatry in the world. The basic activities of the Institute include teaching and research with medical students and psychiatry residents, as well as sponsorship of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar, which convenes on the first and third Wednesday of each month and is the longest running colloquium of its type. In addition, the Institute hosts monthly Working Groups that bring together researchers in specific domains, an academic monograph series, and a speaker series on Issues in Mental Health Policy. With a collegial atmosphere that draws a mix of psychiatrists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, historians, students, literary critics, and others, the Institute is home to working groups on the history of psychoanalysis, and the arts, and is a frequent destination for visiting researchers.

The Institute's foundation was laid in 1936 with the arrival of Dr. Oskar Diethelm, a young protégé of psychiatrist Adolf Meyer, who shared his mentor's passionate interest in books and history. When he arrived at Payne Whitney, Diethelm noted that there were fewer than 100 books available at the clinic. As the newly-appointed Chair of the Department of Psychiatry, he presented the Board of Trustees with the argument that one could not practice psychiatry well without an appreciation for the history and the development of its theories and techniques. Persuaded, the Board allocated funds for the creation of an historical library within the psychiatric clinic. From early in his tenure, Diethelm made annual summer trips to Europe, where he surveyed the holdings of the chief university medical schools and libraries, and haunted used book stalls to replicate their collections. In France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, he purchased texts to send back to Payne Whitney, which soon boasted a distinct collection of rare books and manuscripts. With holdings that included nearly all of the psychiatric classics and a growing collection of early doctoral dissertations, the Clinic's new library quickly became a formidable resource in the history of psychiatry, one of the only such repositories in the United States.

Oskar Diethelm brought more than an interest in books to the culture of the Payne Whitney Clinic. He also introduced a change in the way that scholars thought about medicine and history, one that had been sweeping across Europe for decades. As the feverish pace of scientific discovery had begun to slow, medicine was becoming more self-reflective. Since 1900, new libraries, societies, and international congresses emerged across the Continent, and the creation of new journals and even professorships marked the maturation of the field. Development was somewhat slower in the United States, but when the first American Institute for the History of Medicine was founded at Johns Hopkins in 1929, Oskar Diethelm was present to witness it.

From 1925 to 1936, Diethelm studied under Adolf Meyer at the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins. The two men shared much in common. Both were natives of Switzerland, and both possessed the hallmarks of European humanism: a sophisticated knowledge of intellectual history, a wide-ranging interest in politics, history, and culture, and a patrician reverence for books. In 1932, Henry Sigerist, another denizen of Switzerland and one of the brightest lights of medical history in Europe, assumed the directorship of the new medical history Institute at Hopkins. The historian's intellectual approach and methods fit neatly with those of Diethelm and Meyer, and his personal charm and acumen attracted numerous students. Sigerist believed fervently that medical history could serve as a bridge between science and the humanities, and that it could throw light on present practices. "History," he noted, "will make the modern physician aware that his medicine is not the product of recent decades but rather the result of a long and troubled development, and that our grains of truth emerged from a sea of errors, a sea we are still wading in." It was an attitude which set the tone for the discipline's development in the United States, and one that Diethelm would carry with him to Payne Whitney.

As Sigerist set about building up a new historical library at Hopkins, he turned for advice to his colleagues. Adolf Meyer possessed a personal library of psychiatric literature so extensive that he and his student were promptly called upon to help, and Oskar Diethelm found himself pressed into service purchasing and arranging the library's psychiatric section. He realized as he did so that no collection existed at any university or medical



center that did justice to the history of psychiatry. It was a deficiency that he would work to remedy for the rest of his life.

Guided by Oskar Diethelm, by 1953 the historical collection at Payne Whitney had blossomed into an attractive, wood-lined library with rare books in glass-enclosed cases and a regular clientele. Interest in the history of medicine was growing nationwide, and in 1958, the National Institute for Mental Health announced a series of grants to support research in the field. Eric T. Carlson, a student of Oskar Diethelm's, successfully applied for one of these grants, obtaining the seed money that would formally launch the Section on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences at Payne Whitney. The grant aimed to promote "the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America," and provided enough funds for a researcher and for a part-time Section director. Diethelm appointed Carlson to the new Directorship, a position he would hold until his death 34 years later.

The History Section opened with a flurry of activity. After consulting with prominent Columbia historian Richard Hofstadter, Carlson took steps to create an atmosphere of collegiality and collaboration. With money obtained from an NIMH grant for the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America, Carlson recruited Norman Dain, one of Hofstadter's promising graduate students, as a research assistant. Section members were expected to attend ongoing bi-weekly research seminars, to be involved in personal research projects, and to contribute to teaching activities such as the instruction of medical students, residents, and fellowship trainees. Based on a nucleus composed of Carlson, Dain, and the young psychiatrist Jacques Quen, the cluster of half a dozen scholars and researchers who gathered every other week soon grew to a body of regular seminar attendees. Their research projects developed into academic journal articles and a number of seminal books in the field. For Dr. Carlson, one of the primary goals of the section and its work was to connect isolated scholars. The



seminar offered a venue for communication and collaboration. At the 1959 American Psychiatric Association meeting, attendees discussed founding a newsletter on psychiatric history. Soon thereafter, Carlson took on the project himself, launching the *History of the Behavioral Sciences Newsletter* in 1960. The

newsletter was so successful that in 1965 it became the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, a peer-reviewed organ that thrives to this day.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, Section members voted to rename the rare books library in his honor. The collection had grown enormously. In addition to Diethelm's assemblage of British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, it now included items dating from the 15th century in Latin, French, German and Italian, and selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. It had begun to reach its founder's goal as a pre-eminent collection on the history of psychiatry, and it was about to undergo an important transition in the nature of its acquisitions. From the mid-1960s the Diethelm Historical Library began to attract significant accessions from outside sources. Grants, donations, and funds from private supporters became the primary engine for the collection's growth.



To widen the library's circle of supporters, and to better advertise its holdings and opportunities, Dr. Carlson launched the "Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library" in 1964. The appeal prompted donors to establish a significant fund for the acquisition of manuscript and archival material two years later -- the first private gift of special funding. Carlson regarded the contribution as a milestone in the library's development, and in recognition he presented his own collection of manuscripts to the library. In the years that followed, acquisitions of unpublished materials gained momentum, and the library began receiving archival collections from bodies such as the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, and to receive personal letters and papers by individuals such as Donald Winnicott, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Salmon, and S. Weir Mitchell. Once largely a reference library, it was becoming a significant repository of archival material. In 1966, the merger of the Westchester Division (formerly the Bloomingdale Asylum) and the Payne Whitney Clinic brought the historical books of the Division to the shelves of the Diethelm Library. Because the Bloomingdale library had been in operation since 1823, the accession made the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library the oldest collection of psychiatric literature in the country. By some estimates, it was also the largest.

The decades that followed were enormously productive ones for historical work at Payne Whitney. Active participant Dr. Jacques Quen, who for years had mentored fellows, residents, and medical students with an interest in the history of psychiatry, became Associate Director in 1971. The following year, a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation made possible a pair of dedicated lecture series, one on "The Historical Development of the Mind-Body Problem"



and the other a two-year program on the work of Adolf Meyer. At the completion of the second series, the Director and Associate Director edited and published the papers that had been presented, resulting in the volume *American Psychoanalysis, Origins and Development: the Adolf Meyer Seminars*. In the meantime Norman Dain, who had cut his teeth studying early American Psychiatry with Ted Carlson, was becoming one of the most eminent historians of American psychiatry in the country, and in 1975 the Section honored him with a faculty appointment, making Dain the first historian in a Department of Psychiatry. He was joined in the distinction in 1978, when Sander L. Gilman, then a prominent academic at Cornell's Ithaca campus, also

received an appointment. Having arrived in 1977 for a sabbatical year with the Section, Dr. Gilman completed a book on the history of psychiatric illustration, and began research on the concept of degeneration and sexuality, which would later be a hallmark of his scholarship. For many years, Dr. Gilman served as a valuable bridge between the Ithaca community and the Medical School's Department of Psychiatry, utilizing his own interests to draw scholars together from both campuses.

In 1979, a move to larger and more attractive quarters on the ninth floor of the Payne Whitney Clinic further facilitated research activities. The new space included offices for staff, research carrels for fellows, a seminar room, and three times the shelving space for reference books. A separate archives room provided workspace for librarians, and an excellent view of the East River evoked the "restful surroundings" envisioned by Payne Whitney's original architects.

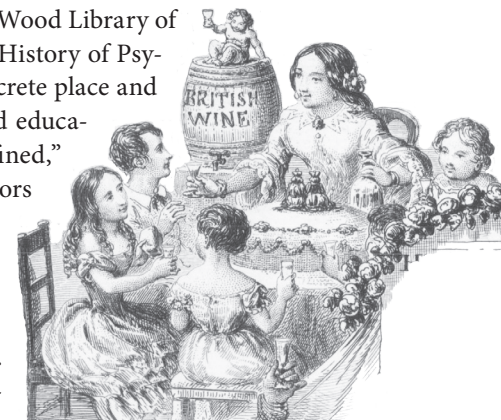
Further conferences, grants, and acquisitions continued to enhance the activities of the Section. A 1984 symposium held at Bear Mountain, NY, yielded a volume entitled *Split Minds/Split Brains: Historical and Current Perspectives*, once again edited by Jacques Quen. In 1985, a gift from noted psychoanalyst and historian Mark Kanzer enabled the participation of a series of research fellows, who took up residence at the library for one to three years while in pursuit of their doctorates. Dubbed the Carlson Predoctoral Fellowship, the funds supported the early work of Leonard Groopman, Daniel Burston, John Efron, and Ellen Goldstein Henick. The mix of younger and more senior scholars did much to enliven the biweekly research seminars, which remained well-attended and gradually widened to include speakers from outside New York City. No budget existed to compensate travel costs or lecture time, but the seminar's standing offered its own returns. When Oskar Diethelm turned 90 in 1987, section members marked the occasion by establishing an endowment in his name to support research activities. A year later they recognized their own 30th anniversary as a research group.

A series of challenges followed, however, which ultimately resulted in a number of new beginnings. The sudden death of Eric Carlson in January, 1992, brought with it a period of grief and structural reorganization. Long-time participant Dr. Jacques Quen took charge as Acting Director and formalized a steering committee that Dr. Carlson had once created for the discussion of policy issues. The "policy group" had much to consider. A major modernization project at New York Hospital anticipated the tearing down of Payne Whitney in 1994. A new space would have to be planned for the Library and its associated programs, a new director appointed, and a new permanence sought. The death of Oskar Diethelm in 1993 provided further opportunity for reflection, as did a site visit that year from qualified evaluators tasked with examining the major questions about the Section's future.

In their report, evaluators Gert Brieger, Gerald Grob, and Stanley Jackson found that the mission of the Library and the research Section dwarfed the uncertainties of the present moment. Psychiatry, they noted, had much to gain from an understanding of its history, and they strongly recommended safeguarding the Section's future.

In the coming year, the Section and its new Acting Director, Dr. George Makari, would carry out the bulk of the Committee's suggestions. A full-time librarian-archivist was hired for the first time, and oversaw the transfer of the collection from East 68th street to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine, where it took up a mile of borrowed shelf space. When the collection was finally settled at the Academy, its steward worked to integrate and reorganize the papers, books, journals, and manuscripts. A grant obtained during this period allowed for the books to be computer cataloged and made available online, a significant step toward modernization for the coming century.

While the collection sojourned uptown, the Section on the History of Psychiatry continued its research seminars at East 68th street, convening for the duration in the Wood Library of Cornell Medical College. "As the History of Psychiatry Section became less a concrete place and more of an idea, our research and educational mission became more defined," remarked Dr. Makari. Benefactors Frank and Nancy Richardson agreed. In 1994, they created an endowment to support the now-renamed Richardson Seminars on the History of Psychiatry. A year later, funds raised in mem-



ory of Ted Carlson supported the inauguration of the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds. First delivered by the eminent Roy Porter in 1995, the Carlson Lecture has showcased the work of scholars such as Charles Rosenberg, Nancy Tomes, and Ian Hacking, and continues to bring distinguished scholars to both the Payne Whitney and Westchester Division campuses for Grand Rounds and a research seminar. Also launched in 1995, the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry has produced thirteen volumes to date, edited by Sander L. Gilman and George J. Makari. In 1996, Dr. Makari was appointed Director of the Section, just in time to help with the planning for the new library space. When the collection moved into its new accommodations in the Baker Tower in 1999, it relocated into a centralized, state of the art facility, staffed with an archivist and a professional administrator, fully modernized for the first time.

The new century commenced with one final alteration of identity: a name change. To represent the full array of academic, scholarly, educational, and library activities, the Section was rechristened the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, and the collection was renamed the Oskar Diethelm Library. The creation of a pair of Working Groups to study psychoanalytic history and representation in the arts expanded the range of events, and in 2003 to provide additional leadership in the face of so much activity, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute. The tradition of supporting research fellows was rejuvenated in 2008 with the establishment of the Benjamin Rush Scholars Program, which is open to psychiatry residents with an interest in the history of the field. The following year, in grateful recognition of longstanding support of The DeWitt Wallace Foundation, the Institute became The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.

Today, the Institute continues to expand to meet the changing needs of historical scholarship. In line with the efforts of other academic libraries, new work is underway to digitize aspects of the collection. At the same time, the Library's acquisition priorities have shifted to favor the procurement of valuable rare books which, given their older and more delicate state, are less suited for digitization and are of greater value to visiting researchers. A generous gift in 2012 from former Department Chair Dr. Robert Michels, for instance, enabled the purchase of several rare volumes, including Thomas Willis' *Cerebri anatome: cui accessit nervorum descriptio et usus* (1664), a key historical work in the developing science of the brain and nervous system, and the complete works (1823-1825) of George Cabanis, a French physician, physiologist and materialist who knew Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and was active during the French Revolution. In the meantime, the wealth of archival material such as personal papers, institutional records, and historical ephemera in psychiatry continues to grow. The Diethelm Library presently holds the archives of over sixteen organizations in American psychiatry, including the American Psychoanalytic Association, a

massive new addition.

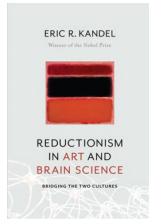
It could be argued that in the 21st century, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has become the facility that Dr. Diethelm hoped to create after building the Hopkins library with Henry Sigerist. It serves as an invaluable and irreplaceable resource for a world-wide network of researchers, and represents a unique opportunity for members of the Cornell community, whether they are medical students, residents, or faculty. The Institute for the History of Psychiatry remains a remarkable center for scholarly collaboration, research and the preservation of significant works, unrivaled by any other facility in the academic world.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH



✧ INSIDE THE COLLECTION ✧

ERIC R. KANDEL, *REDUCTIONISM IN ART AND BRAIN SCIENCE*
(NEW YORK: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2016)



The Diethelm Library is distinguished by books ranging from medieval treatises to modern essays on the relationship between the visual arts and the vagaries, normal and pathological, of the human brain. Among its recent acquisitions is Dr. Eric Kandel's new work, *Reductionism in Art and Brain Science: Bridging the Two Cultures* (Columbia University Press, 2016). It has fallen to Kandel, Columbia professor and Nobel Prize winner, to provide a compre-

hensive, richly scholarly study of this complex association, integrating and clarifying the determining roles of the central nervous system (as currently understood), subjective psychology and individual affective engagement in the intricate process.

Dr. Kandel systematically structures his text with two careful initial sections. In the first, "A Reductionist Approach to Brain Science," he clarifies the neurobiology and neurophysiology of art perception. Only after having done so does he proceed to explore what he designates as "A Reductionist Approach to Art," tracing the emergence of abstraction from the constructs of such scholars as Ernst Kris and Ernst Gomberg, and such masters as Cezanne, Monet, and Kandinski.

Dr. Kandel is explicit in his intellectual approach to the power of abstract art (particularly painting) as represented first by Mondrian and then by the New York school, predominantly de Kooning, Pollock, and Rothko, each of whom in his way succeeded in integrating the power of "bottom-up" stimulus with perception to create powerful works of a new type. His own argument is supported by citations of the contributions of such critics as Harold Rosenberg, Clement Greenberg, Lionel Trilling, and Meyer Schapiro. A chapter extends the application of the "reductionist" approach to the work of "figurative" painters such as Alex Katz and Andy Warhol.

In a remarkable way, Kandel succeeds in integrating the elements of neurobiology, neurophysiology, neuropsychology, and psychoanalysis into a persuasive contribution to the aesthetics of our time. To those who share his interest in the dynamics of contemporary art, the book will serve to sharpen their understanding of its development. To those who are curious, even skeptical about the abstract work of our time, the book will enrich their grasp of its scientific foundation and, one hopes, its aesthetic merit.

Aaron Esman, M.D.

✧ FROM THE MIXED-UP FILES OF DR. ERIC T. CARLSON ✧

For a long time after Ted Carlson's death in 1992, no one used his office. Even Jacques Quen, who assumed many of Ted's duties leading the Section on the History of Psychiatry, chose not to take a place at his desk. The interregnum was unusual in an urban academic medical center, where space was at a premium. Nevertheless, for several months the file folders, the unsorted boxes of newly acquired materials, and the piles of correspondence, memos, and miscellany that had constituted Ted's professional life sat undisturbed in the room.

A memorial was held. Seminars continued. Before the steering committee could fully address the question of future leadership, news came down that the Payne Whitney building itself was to be razed. The Reference Library, Oskar Diethelm Library, the Archives of Psychiatry, the uncatalogued contents of B3 and the 9th floor, and the contents of Ted's untouched office would all have to be moved. But to where? And how?

This is how the thirty to forty acid-free boxes containing the papers and desk effects of Ted Carlson -- the "Carlson Boxes" -- came into being, and how it is that they have barely been sorted (or even opened) since his death. Even with the help of a curator, no one had the time or resources in 1992 to create a finding aid. The cartons were packed and spirited out of the building with the rest of the collection "just ahead of the wrecking ball," as Doris Nagel recalls it. Some boxes were marked by location ("Ted's Desk") or by topic ("Pathogenesis"), but the rest remained generic, labelled merely, "Carlson," in stolid, legible cursive. In 1999, all of the holdings of the Oskar Diethelm collection came to rest at the Library's current location on Baker 12, where they have been stored in climate-controlled mechanical stacks and guarded by a thumbprint-accessible security system ever since. Researchers routinely access the books, and spend long hours examining the catalogued papers of myriad scholars and organizations. Devoid of a finding aid, the Carlson boxes have been largely unvisited and unexplored.

There exists an enormous and robust literature on the meaning and significance of archives. In one of the more famous (and somewhat recent) contributions, "Archive Fever: A Freudian Impression," Jacques Derrida points out that the term archive derives from the Greek *arkheion*: a house or a domicile of the superior magistrates, where official documents were filed. The archives in this sense are a place of power. They hold the documents that recall the law and are watched over by those with the capacity to interpret it. They are also the site of a significant transition, where information makes a passage from the private to

the public (though not always, Derrida notes, from the secret to the non-secret). The intellectual and social potency of the archive is breathtaking in this framing, though it is always bounded by the extent of its contents. And as every scholar and researcher knows, those contents are a predicated by little more than luck.

Even the most vaunted archives are preserved not through deliberate planning and wisdom but by an arbitrary mix of decision, coincidence, passion, and whimsy. Their contents add up to a historical record composed more of clues than of narrative, and it is the task of the archivist to make order. For the Greek magistrates this order was social, though for most subsequent keepers it has been taxonomic; information must be sorted and coded, it must be made findable. Even a well-organized archive can possess the properties of an eternal lost and found.



A jumbled one can provoke nihilism. Happily, it can also produce the opposite: a zealous quest to explore, document, and resurrect. The unfindable, unreferenced contents of a disorganized archive are *lost*, but they are not *gone*.

Even while he lived, the organizational system that governed Eric T. Carlson's collections was dubious. He catalogued thousands of items using his own personal system. Accessions were marked in a series of log

books, and recorded again in a card catalogue on an upper floor. "It was organic," recalls George Makari. "He filed things according to the space he had." Rare books remained under lock and key in the Diethelm Library sub-basement. Other volumes were sorted and arranged by subject matter in available rooms and shelves. In the mid 1970s it became possible to catalogue items on the computer, but the only machine available for the purpose was floors away in the Wood Library. Stalled by the promise of modernization, materials began to pile up. Unsorted items accrued in the subbasement stack room, on the ninth floor, and in Ted Carlson's office. Fatigue built up as well. Ted gave the library and the section the full force of his commitment, but his energy had begun to wane with the passing of the decades. By the beginning of the 1990s, his burden was becoming heavy.

He remained, however, a consummate collector, and he was as good at finding and preserving objects as he was at gathering scholars to consider them. "He collected things almost as an aside," remembered Jacques Quen on a recent day in the early fall. "If he had something that might be collected he would open up a

folder for it and would just put it aside and keep it." Such accretions might not be related to topics that he was actively working on, "but that he thought that he might, or that someone else might use it someday." Ultimately, it seemed, he collected everything. There were typewriters and phrenological heads, oil paintings purchased for less than \$10 apiece (which he often restored by hand), pottery, jugs and pitchers. "He was fond of collecting ephemera," remembered Quen. "He kept circulars, letters, and small reports, which mostly people would throw away. He felt that it was important to keep track of them, and did." It was a trove in which a historian could truly immerse herself, and Ted evidently reveled in it. When he died, however, much of the code that unlocked the collection died with him.

This spring, George Makari and Marisa Shaari set about unpacking and sorting the Carlson boxes, a project equal parts fascinating and intimate. It is no longer well-remembered who packed the room, but to read through the boxes is to read through both psychiatric history and Ted himself. There is intelligence and also whimsy, the focus of a scholar and the absentmindedness of items considered and set aside. Inside one box we find a felt-lined case containing a metal box with a glass syringe tube and plunger, together with some needles of an unnerving gauge. The kit, manufactured by Baird Company of New York City, dates back to the early 20th century when hypodermic needles were hand made by skilled artisans and would have been considered fragile, delicate, and rare (only 100,000 syringes were manufactured worldwide in 1920). Elsewhere we find a bag of pinbacks with psychiatric themes and amusing proclamations: "Oedipus loved his mother." "Allow me to introduce myself." "Support Mental Health or I'll Kill You." Everywhere, there is evidence of unceasing work. Ted's boxes upon boxes of letters include correspondence with seemingly every living contemporary in the field of psychiatric history. Even more abundant are the historical sources: the manuscripts, photocopies, and clippings that were the stuff of historical research prior to the internet. It is the reprints, in particular, that take up space. In boxes of their own and mixed among piles of other papers, the avalanche of articles suggests a lifetime of reading. The handwritten notes that accompany them suggest a lifetime of scholarship. Here and there, we find the prankishness of an insider sharing a secret. "Trick or treat!" opens a note addressed to Doris Nagel. Ted directs her attention to the most recent issue of *Psychiatric News*. "Any thoughts?"

It was impossible to witness this unpacking without thinking of E.L. Konigsburg's 1967 classic, *From the Mixed-up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler*, not only for the title but for the story. Konigs-



burg's novel tells the story of siblings Claudia (11) and Jamie (8) who run away to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By day they pose as school-trip visitors and by night they sleep in the museum's priceless antique beds, bathing in its elegant fountains and collecting coins to eat in its cafes. "Claudia doesn't want adventure," the narrator informs us. "She likes baths and feeling comfortable too much for that kind of thing. Secrets are the kind of adventure she needs. Secrets are safe, and they do much to make you different." The story is beloved in part because the protagonists live in a place that is both public and forbidden. The museum, like the "mixed-up files" (or any archive, really), is absolutely bottomless with mystery. In being there at all the children are getting away with something delightful, a feeling familiar to the archival researcher. The narrator has us know that the acquisition of a secret is the true source of their adventure, and that this secret has two components. The first is the fact of their presence in the museum at all, where they stash laundry in a sarcophagus and crouch inside bathroom stalls to hide from the guards. The second and larger is what they discover when they begin to investigate its exhibits, and to navigate the capricious filing system of collector and donor, Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler.

In defiance of its size, a 24 inch marble statue of an angel attracts long lines of visitors every day, who come to marvel not only at its beauty but also its mystery: it may or may not have been an early work of Michelangelo. Claudia and Jamie resolve to find out. The search drives them out of the museum and into the New York Public Library, the post office, and other sites of public governance in New York City. They consult sources in art history and ponder the motives of the statue's previous owner, the reclusive Mrs. Frankweiler. Improbably, the Italian Renaissance has become a source of adventure, of thrill. Though children, they discover the intimate and intoxicating process of hearing past voices speak.

The narrator takes a particular joy in this, which makes a greater sense when we discover that she is none other than Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler herself. Alone with her butler in her Connecticut estate, she is a wry no-nonsense widow who has spent a lifetime accumulating objects. She is droll but warm, straightforward but prankish. She more than anyone understands that knowledge is power, and that *finding out* is a type of adventure. Presented with their questions (and with the children themselves, who make their way to Farmington to find her), she leads Claudia and Jamie to her office, where a wall of file cabinets contain a lifetime of documents organized according to her own personal mix of logic and caprice. Go ahead, she tells them. Find out. You have one hour.

Koenigsberg gives her characters a happy ending of the sort rarely encountered by researchers in a closely scheduled archive. The children guess Mrs. Frankweiler's organizational quirks. They find the file, complete with documentation and signature, and even provoke an oral confession. "[Michelangelo] did it in Rome,

you know. I just file it under *B* for Bologna to make it hard," remarks Mrs. Frankweiler, as if the entire subject were an afterthought. The children are impressed. They note that the statue with the documentation is worth "quite a boodle." They have become amateur art historians investigating provenance, and suddenly a historical fact has changed the value of something in the present. Older scholars would describe this as the dialectical relationship between past and present, but for the children it is enough to understand that power is mixed up with knowing. In ancient Greece it was interconnected with political power; in the Frankweiler house it becomes the bargaining chip by which the children negotiate a ride home in Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler's Rolls Royce.

In the Carlson Boxes, power and knowing take on a personal cast that is more like the intimacy of an inside joke. The collection of pinbacks, for instance, poke fun at the psychiatric profession in ways likely to be of particular amusement to psychiatrists themselves, who are those most familiar with its tropes. As plain satire, they dismantle structures of prestige and privilege, transforming psychiatry from a cultural and legal force into a punchline. At the same time, they have a political edge. They hint at a common people's appropriation of psychiatric idioms, articulating diagnoses not as problems but as salves. "Reality is a crutch," one declares. Another asserts, "I don't have a drinking problem. I'm broke." The use of satire to neutralize power can go in all directions, of course. A handful of the badges poke fun at the patient retorts and behaviors known to frustrate physicians, and it is these – tellingly – that provoke the most smiles from clinicians. "The whole world isn't against you. Some people haven't met you yet," assures one pin. Another suggests, "If you're happy and you know it, thank your meds."



As is readily apparent, cultural reworkings are most evocative when structures of power become flipped.

The pinbacks are not the only satire contained within the Carlson boxes. George Makari and Marisa Shaari were delighted to discover an 1891 reprint of illustrator George Cruikshank's series *The Bottle*, originally published in 1847 as a cautionary tale about the evils of drink. Cruikshank, a popular caricaturist most commonly known for his collaborations with Charles Dickens (he illustrated *Oliver Twist* and *The Mudfog Papers*) got his start in the early 1800s working with bookseller and social reformer William Hone. In 1815, Hone launched the *Reformists' Register*, a weekly paper criticizing state abuses and excoriating the responsible officials. As a sophisticated satirist well-schooled in the history of the medium, Hone understood the transformative power of parody to elevate the dissolute and debase the righteous. In 1815 he had published a series of documents attempting to expose the maltreatment of asylum patients, and subsequent work usually found unorthodox ways to bring public attention to needed social change.

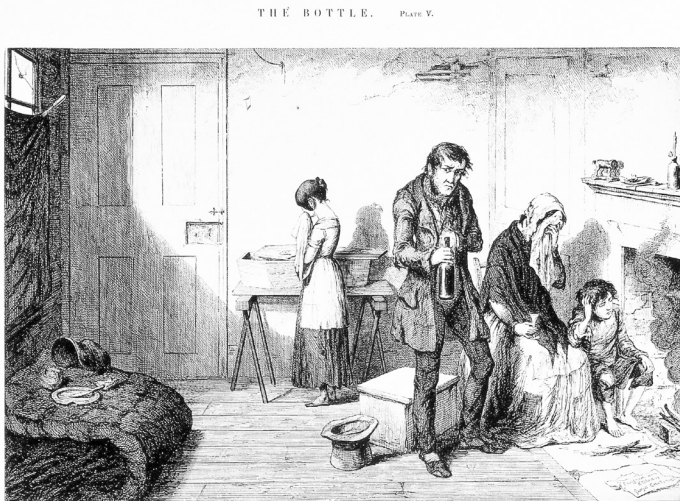
Cruikshank, the student, eventually achieved more notoriety than the master, a property as evident at his peak of success as it was in his lamentable fall from grace. From 1815 to the mid-1840s, Cruikshank became popular for his pointed and irreverent social caricatures of English life. Witty on the page, he was impious and amusing in person as well. Dickens and other contemporaries became warm and loyal friends to this bon vivant, who often entertained them with liquor-soaked antics. His relationships and his career began to sour, however, when he became abstemious around 1848, turning the force of his talent from lampoon-

ing the English to condemning anything and everything associated with drink.

The series of eight engravings that make up *The Bottle* mark the turning point. Produced and distributed inexpensively as lithographic prints, they were readily available to the buying public and brought Cruikshank great commercial success. Their shrill moralism, however, was more characteristic of temperance enthusiasts than of the popular magazines that usually carried his work, and it is possible to wonder whether Cruikshank's readers may have believed the series to be another satire.

The prints begin with a bucolic scene in which a middle class family is eating supper in a cozy, well-appointed room, complete with crackling hearth, tabby cat, and companionable children. The husband produces a bottle of table wine "for the first time" and "induces his wife to 'just take a drop.'" Over the next seven plates the family spirals into unemployment, dissolution, and death. In the last scene the surviving members – the two older children and the father – are reunited in an asylum cell, where the patriarch has been confined as a "hopeless maniac." The daughter and son are now subject "to vice and to the streets." The churlish downward curve of the son's mouth hints at a hereditary taint, and a sordid second chapter.

Cruikshank's demeanor and subsequent work made clear that this was no fierce satire "full of pitiful elements and sardonic wit," as one of his biographers hoped that it might be. On the contrary, it was an earnest entreaty. Cruikshank had become a teetotaler in the most comprehensive sense, not only abstaining himself but refusing to tolerate *anyone* drinking, even in moderation. The position made him socially unendurable. As one biographer notes, "With the super-abundant zeal of a convert, he denounced everybody who either drank or smoked; he lectured on 'total abstinence,' and with undeviating courage and persistency urged the cause of 'Temperance' both in and out of season." Once a popular sybarite, he was now known to knock a glass of wine out of the hand of an elderly host, and to rankle even Dickens by comparing the novelist's customary brandy-and-water with a glass of prussic acid. One scholar has noted that Cruikshank became a victim not of his drinking but of his temperance. With his callousness evenly matched to his hypocrisy, Cruikshank gradually shed both friends and employers.



COLD, MERRY, AND WAST, DESTROY THEIR YOUNGEST CHILD: THEY CONSOLE THEMSELVES WITH THE BOTTLE.

dangerous alcohol consumption: poverty, violence, death, insanity, prostitution, crime, and even the hereditary nature of drunkenness.” These are particularly evident within another “forgotten” source preserved in the Carlson boxes, a pair of issues of the *Temperance Herald* published in 1834 and 1835 in Concord, New Hampshire. These broadsheets are light on information but brimming with anecdotes (and smugness) about the dangers of liquor and folly of those who imbibe. Readers are alerted to the findings of an army surgeon who insists “that the use of ardent spirits *always* produces disease of the stomach, if persevered in,” and to the warnings of a merchant from the town of Benton who, having decided to cease the sale of alcohol, makes a clean breast of it by publishing the recipes for adulterated Brandy, Rum, and Jamaica Spirits used in the trade. One item reads in its entirety, “Judge Dagget of Con. says that he has been present at 14 or 15 capital trials, and in every instance but *three*, the crime was occasioned by ardent spirits.” The tabloid gives vivid context to Cruikshank’s decision to frame drinkers as fools and brutes and abstainers as victims of drunken violence.

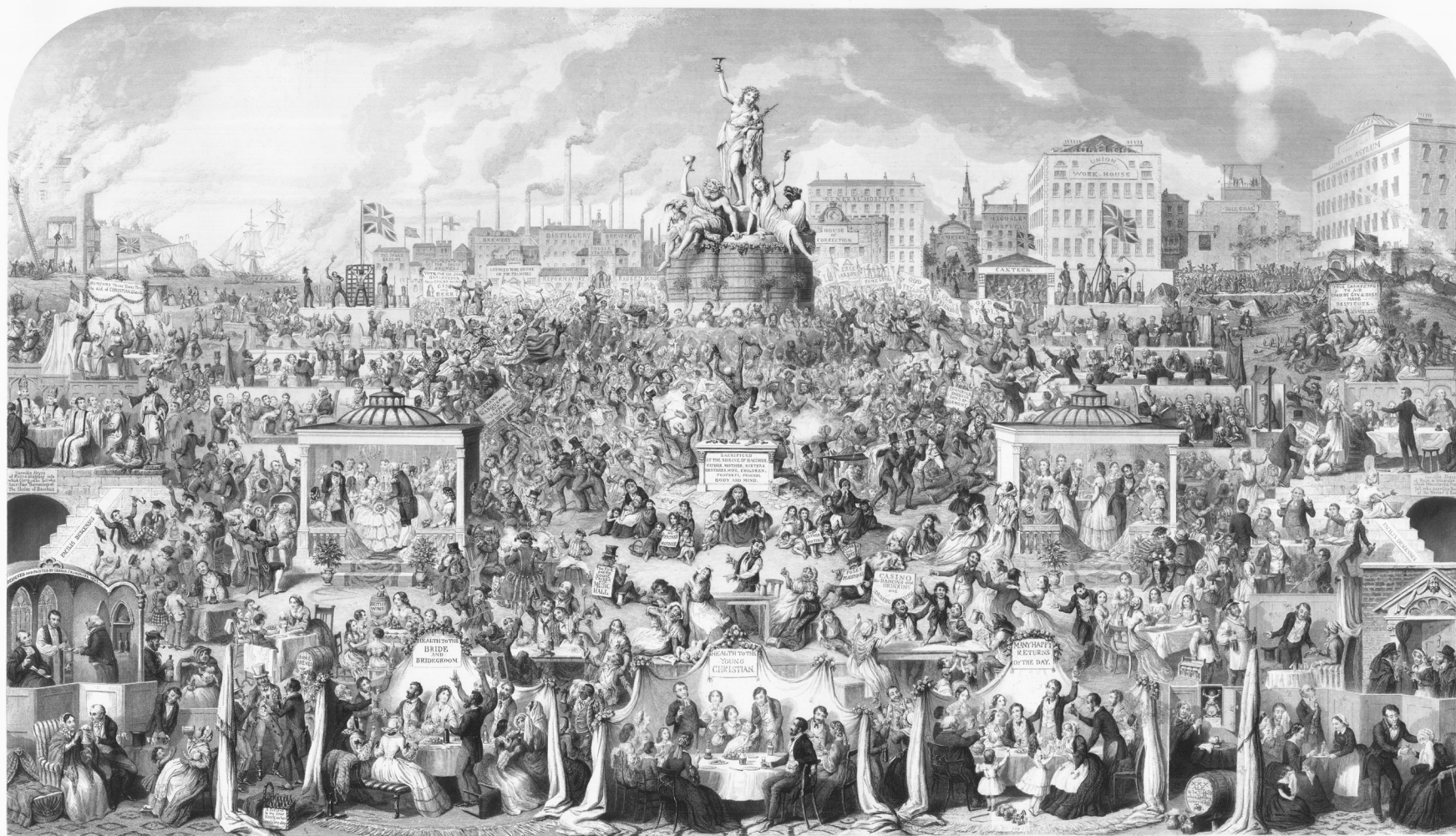
Cruikshank’s later works included an eight page piece entitled *The Drunkard’s Children* (there was, in fact, a second chapter to *The Bottle*) and a work that he considered to be the apex of his artistic career, a massive and unwieldy rendering entitled *The Worship of Bacchus*. Executed both as a painting and as an engraving, the scene depicts respectable social drinking in the foreground but gives way to wild debauchery in the middle distance, and a cloudy gloom that foreshadows the destruction of the entire British Empire in its back reaches. The piece, completed in 1862, was not commercially successful, and by that point neither was Cruikshank. He had abandoned the insight that successful parody often takes a middle moral ground rather than the high ground. By reasserting a sense of proportion, it embarrasses other people. Cruikshank’s late-life devotion to what Peter McCandless has called the “militant fanaticism of the Temperance Movement” had turned the artist himself into an extreme caricature, not intended to be funny. Once England’s most popular satirist, he had devolved into his own self-parody.

Ted Carlson’s interest in American hospital psychiatry is likely what brought so many items related to alcoholism, addiction, and temperance into the collection, making it easy to study figures like Cruikshank. The online catalogue boasts hundreds of items pertaining to alcoholism and its historical aspects, and they are supplemented by scores of nineteenth and twentieth century hospital and asylum reports. Add to this the journals and pamphlets pertaining to addiction and temperance -- *Youth’s Temperance Advocate*, for instance, which was published from 1839-1860 by the American Temperance Union and is held in the Oskar Diethelm stacks, or the *American Temperance Magazine and Sons of Temperance Offering* (1851-1852) -- and perhaps it becomes more understandable how Ted’s unsorted boxes could have been overlooked for so long. To the

extent that they unlock insights on the wider collection, however, they are as valuable as any new acquisition. “There’s a lifetime of secrets in those files,” acknowledges Mrs. Frankweiler to her youthful guests. “But there’s also just a lot of newspaper clippings. Junk. It’s a hodgepodge. Like my art collection.” Perhaps so. But as Claudia, Jamie, and other nosy scholars know, it is this mix -- of authority, secrets and junk followed by discovery and interpretation -- that makes research so exciting. Like Claudia, one comes home safe, but changed.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH





THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS.

THE DRINKING CUSTOMS OF SOCIETY.

SHOWING, HOW UNIVERSALLY THE INTOXICATING LIQUORS ARE USED, UPON EVERY OCCASION IN LIFE, FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

The original Painting the property of the National Gallery, on view in the South Kensington Museum

✧ ERIC T. CARLSON ✧

MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS

Professor Tanya Marie Luhmann graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard in 1981 and went on to Cambridge University, where she received her PhD in Social Anthropology in 1986. She then became a professor at the University of California at San Diego, then at the University of Chicago. She returned to California in 2007, joining Stanford University, where in 2010 she was named the Howard and Jessie Watkins University Professor in Anthropology. She has received many awards for her anthropological work, including election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2003. In 2007 she received a Guggenheim Fellowship. Professor Luhmann has served on numerous editorial boards, such as *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*, and *Cultural Anthropology*. She has delivered many named lectures, including the 2014 William James Lecture at Harvard University. Since 2014 she has been an “Op-Ed” columnist for the *New York Times*.

A good deal of Professor Luhmann’s innovative work focuses on the boundaries and edges of experience: voices, visions, the world of the supernatural and the world of psychosis. Her ethnography has taken her to the streets of Chicago, as well as to India and Ghana. She has done fieldwork with Evangelical Christians in the United States, Zoroastrians, and magicians. All the while, she has had an enduring interest in the lives of those with unusual sensory experiences -- the way they are shaped by ideas about minds and persons, and what we can learn from that social shaping that might help us help them.

Professor Luhmann has published five books, including *Persuasions of the Witches’ Craft* (1989), *Of Two Minds: an Anthropologist Looks at American Psychiatry* (2000), *When God Talks Back* (2012), which was a *New York Times* Notable Book of the Year, and most recently an edited volume, *Our Most Troubling Madness: Case Studies in Schizophrenia Across Cultures* (2016). That book takes up the fascinating epidemiological riddle regarding the seemingly altered incidence and improved outcome of psychosis in the developing world. We were delighted to honor Professor Tanya Luhmann with this year’s Eric T. Carlson Lectureship.

George J. Makari, M.D.



21ST ANNUAL ERIC T. CARLSON LECTURE:
“THE VOICES OF GOD AND THE VOICES OF PSYCHOSIS”

By her own admission, Tanya Luhrmann is the kind of person who strangers telephone to say, “You should really interview me. I have a lot to teach you.” For the past fifteen years she has been what she calls, “an anthropologist of the interactions with invisible others,” interviewing people who seemingly maintain a back and forth relationship with a higher order. She has worked on the streets of Chicago and on sites in Los Angeles, as well as in the cities of Chennai, India, and Akkra, Ghana. In these and other locations she speaks with people with untreated psychosis, with those under psychiatric care, and with many others who are by no means psychotic or “ill” at all, but whose communication with the unseen marks them as hearers of voices.

As an anthropologist, this diversity is of special interest. Voice-hearing occurs at many levels, with some people experiencing numerous events and others just a few. Among those who are clinically psychotic, some people experience brutal, terrorizing voices while others hear speech that is benign, even pleasant. Moreover, among those who are not psychotic, it is increasingly apparent that the experience of voice-hearing is relatively common. Many people – and categories of people – around the world experience auditory hallucinations that never build into mental illness, a spectrum known to anthropologists as the “psychotic continuum.” This is the idea, as Luhrmann states it, “that the psychosis phenotype is expressed at levels well below its clinical manifestation. [For many people] experiencing symptoms of psychosis such as delusions and hallucinations is not *inevitably* associated with the presence of disorder.” The disease, it appears, is culturally mediated, “kindled” by factors in society that influence whether an individual remains an occasional voice-hearer or develops full blown psychosis. Perhaps more importantly, if certain cultural factors can influence the development of the disease, others may be able to protect against it. “Behind the psychotic continuum is a hope,” Luhrmann explained to those gathered at the Carlson lecture, “that research can focus on the protective factors and determinants of well-being.” The possibility is tantalizing to anthropologists and clinicians alike.

The concept of the psychotic continuum, notes Luhrmann, has been discovered and rediscovered. British philosopher Henry Sidgwick was among the earliest to note it. In 1889 he demonstrated a 10% rate of auditory hallucinations among his interview subjects. “Have you ever,” queried the professor, “when believing yourself to be completely awake, had a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living being or inanimate object, or of hearing a voice, which impression, so far as you can discover, was not due to an external physical cause?” When an American repeated the study a half century later, investigators encountered a similar rate.

Luhrmann maintains that much of this depends on how one asks the question. A detailed anecdote that extends the possibility that the subject has made a mistake (“It wasn’t really a voice, though it sounded like a voice”) elicits a much higher positive response rate. “Has something like this happened to you?” she asks her subjects, after presenting the anecdote. Among undergraduates, 50% to 80% admit that it has. If Luhrmann’s results are epidemiologically valid, they indicate a sub-clinical phenotype that is very high indeed.

This makes the relatively rare appearance of the clinical disorder all the more interesting. What are the biological and social factors that lead to schizophrenia in some people who hear voices – a small minority, it turns out – but not others? Moreover, what are the factors responsible for the remarkably different clinical outcomes among schizophrenics across cultures?

Luhrmann notes that different cultures offer participants different ways of attending to the voices they hear. In the United States, she observes, a single interpretation dominates cultural thinking about what it means to hear voices: the person is crazy. His or her mind is corrupted, their identity “spoiled.” Perhaps not coincidentally, the voices experienced by the American patients she has studied are universally negative. The patients hear that they are worthless and should die, often in violent and explicit terms. In Akkra, by contrast, hearing voices doesn’t mean that an individual is crazy. Cultural beliefs offer alternative explanations, for instance through the idiom of witchcraft, which offers the possibility that the individual is under personal attack by an outsider. Rather than becoming the compromised carrier of an internal disorder, such a person is entitled to help and kindness through the course of their illness. It is a cultural allowance that enables the sufferer to escape stigma and it suggests, above all, that context matters when it comes to weathering the effects of a psychotic disorder.

Local cultures invite people to pay attention to some events rather than others, explains Luhrmann, dramatically impacting the way in which they experience events. They also habituate the ways in which people hear and understand, making their experiences more fluent. They even make certain kinds of events more likely to occur. In the non-western setting of Chennai, India, for example, hal-

lucinations are often considered an acceptable response to stress. At Luhrmann’s research site there, over half of the interview sample reported that the voices they heard were those of kin – kin whose primary role seemed to be to exacerbate ordinary forms of anxiety. “Kin do what kin do,” observed Luhrmann. They hectored the patients to cook and to do chores, they shamed them for masturbating, and they otherwise harassed them to conduct



themselves in ways seen to be culturally appropriate. Though exasperated, a striking proportion of the patients reported that they appreciated the voice's presence. It kept them company. "You don't necessarily like it," summarized Luhrmann, "but you know it's good advice." The manifestation of voices in terms that are less alarming and easier to live with may be a significant contributing factor to the positive clinical outcomes encountered in the Indian subcontinent, where patients routinely fare better two years after an initial presentation of schizophrenia than they do in the West.

Such observations by anthropologists are significant because they suggest that there is more than one pathway to the events – delusions and hallucinations -- that constitute psychosis, and that they respond to learning. Both have meaningful clinical implications, which Luhrmann has illustrated in greater detail in her most recent book, *Our Most Troubling Madness: Case Studies in Schizophrenia Across Cultures*. The work is an edited volume of case studies, taken from Africa, South Asia, and the West, that reflect the different outcomes of psychotic disorders. The book, notes anthropologist Kim Hopper in the volume's introduction, "amounts to a wide-ranging friend-of-the-court brief," where what is explored "is the hard labor of managing psychosis." Through the experiences of patients in differing cultures, we are able to see the contrivances that allow each patient to pull together a viable, meaningful life during and after psychosis. The collection, concludes Hopper, illustrates alternative approaches to Western "treatment as usual."

"So, why do we care?" challenged Luhrmann at the Carlson Grand Rounds. "We know that Americans become more distressed when psychotic. [We know that] the course and outcome of psychosis is more benign outside the West. This suggests that the voices may respond to learning." Psychosis, once thought to be absolute, can be mitigated, it can be changed. Perhaps in some instances it can even be prevented. "There is a new role for anthropology in the sciences of schizophrenia," she writes in her book. "Psychiatric science has learned – epidemiologically, empirically, quantitatively – that our social world makes a difference." It is the observation of this world together with a careful understanding of the detail of its features, that may help to relieve the troubling madness of a life lived with schizophrenia.



Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH



✧ RICHARDSON SEMINAR ✧ ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

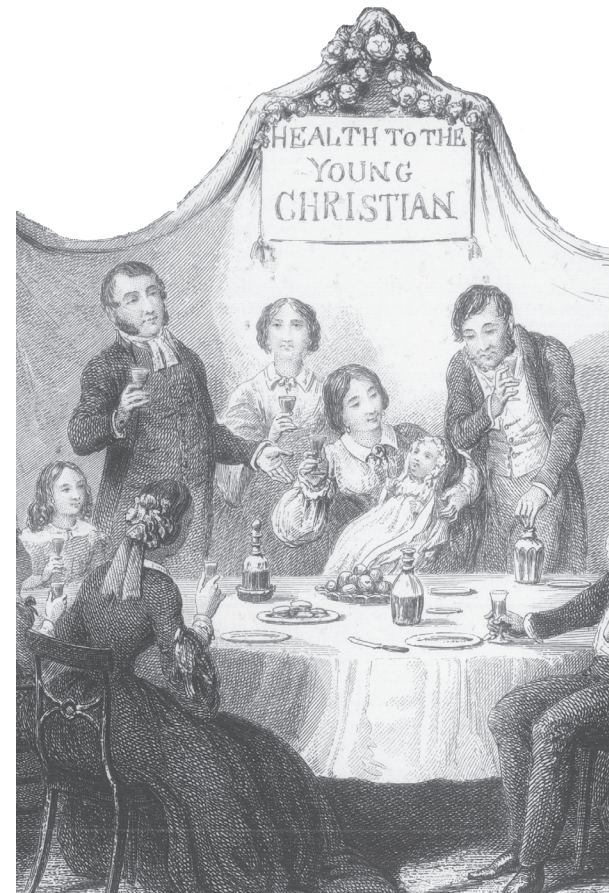
SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The interdisciplinary breadth of this research seminar is evident in the range of topics our presenters addressed in the 2016-2017 academic year. Two of our speakers offered historical and theoretical approaches to the study of trauma (one of these was our Stevens-Barchas lecturer), while another two addressed the history of public policy on asylums, mental health, and criminology in the nineteenth century, looking at Connecticut and Ireland, respectively. From a historical perspective on metaphor, we heard from a scholar of literature and human sciences on concepts of mimesis and plasticity as ways of conceptualizing qualities of mental life and subjectivity; in a related vein, we heard from a speaker who studies the concept of mirroring in the history of the human sciences. Shedding light on nineteenth-century anxieties over the classification of mental/physical disorders, one of our speakers addressed the question of simulation disorder in relation to traumatic hysteria, looking at diagnoses such as railway spine. The history of nervous illness, from a different angle, was the subject of a talk on "locked-in syndrome." From a more contemporary perspective, a historian of gender and sports spoke to us about gender as a factor in the diagnosis of borderline personality disorder, and another researcher offered a lively account of the rise of the psycho-religious hotline in the mid-twentieth century. Working at the intersection of biography with the history of psychoanalysis, speakers shared with us research on some overlooked experiments of Wilhelm Reich, on the pioneering work of Selma Fraiberg studying the inner lives of children, and on theoretical conflicts and controversies involving Bion and Winnicott. As always, the humanities were well represented in our discussions. This past year we heard from a speaker who offered philosophical reflections on the relationship of phenomenology to psychoanalysis, while our Esman lecturer addressed the appeal of tragedy from a literary and psychoanalytic perspective. We heard as well as from a scholar of literature and music, who offered insights from the history of psychoanalysis on the phenomenon of tunes stuck in one's head.

Looking back at the past year, I am struck by the clustering of interests discernible in retrospect among scholars and scholar-clinicians whose fields of origin include literature, philosophy, history, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. Not only do these speakers cross disciplinary boundaries to generate new insights, their presentations at the Richardson Seminar enter into an evolving

conversation around the seminar table that exemplifies the very meaning of interdisciplinarity. It is the thoughtful engagement and the willingness to respond of seminar members that make the Richardson Seminar the unique forum that it is. It's been a great pleasure to have led this seminar over the past several years. As I leave that role, I thank all of the people around the table for their stimulating contributions to the work that we do together.

Anne G. Hoffman, Ph.D.



SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

2016 - 2017

- SEPTEMBER 7** **Katja Guenther, M.D., Ph.D.**, Princeton University
“The Material Mirror: Contextualizing Lacan”
- SEPTEMBER 21** **Nima Bassiri, Ph.D.**, University of Chicago
“Hysterical Imposters: The Forensic Anxieties of Simulation Disorder in Nineteenth-Century Neurology”
- OCTOBER 5** **Mark Micale, Ph.D.**, University of Illinois
Stevens-Barchas Lecture
“Toward a Global History of Trauma”
- OCTOBER 19** **James Strick, Ph.D.**, Franklin and Marshall College
“Wilhelm Reich’s Bion Experiments, 1936-1939”
- NOVEMBER 2** **Hannah Zeavin**, Doctoral Candidate, New York University
“The Far Voice: The Rise of the Psycho-Religious Hotline”
- NOVEMBER 16** **Alexandra Bacopoulos-Viau, Ph.D.**, McGill University
“Trauma and the ‘Narrative Turn’: Critical Perspectives”
- DECEMBER 7** **Joseph Aguayo, Ph.D.**, FIPA, Psychoanalytic Center of California
“Reconsidering the Contributions of Wilfred Bion and Donald Winnicott: Small Group Conflict and Conceptual Clashes: 1960-1979”
- DECEMBER 21** *No Seminar -- Holiday Party*



- JANUARY 4** **Stephen Casper, Ph.D.**, Clarkson University
“Locked-In Syndrome and the History of Neurological Consciousness”
- FEBRUARY 1** **Hent de Vries, Ph.D.**, Johns Hopkins University
“Phenomenology and Psychoanalysis: From Heidegger to Levinas”
- FEBRUARY 15** **Joel Kanter, MSW, LCSW-C**, Institute for Clinical Social Work
“Selma Fraiberg’s Magic Years: Clinician, Researcher, Writer”
- MARCH 1** **Susan Cahn, Ph.D.**, SUNY Buffalo
“A ‘Fraternity of Scientists’ and ‘The Intractable Female Patient’: Gender and Borderline Personality Disorder”
- MARCH 15** **Paul Schwaber, Ph.D.**, Wesleyan University
Esman Lecture
“The Appeal of Tragedy”
- APRIL 5** **Lawrence Goodheart, Ph.D.**, University of Connecticut
“Insane Acquittes and Insane Convicts: The Rationalization of Policy in 19th-Century Connecticut”
- APRIL 19** **Nidesh Lawtoo, Ph.D.**, University of Bern
“From Plasticity to Mimesis: A Genealogy”
- MAY 3** **Lawrence Kramer, Ph.D.**, Fordham University
“Becoming Haunted: History, Psychoanalysis, and Tunes Stuck in Your Head”
- MAY 17** **Alice Mauger, Ph.D.**, University College, Dublin
“The Cost of Insanity: Public, Voluntary and Private Asylum Care in Nineteenth-Century Ireland”
- MAY 31** **Tanya Luhrmann, Ph.D.**, Stanford University
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds
“The voices of God and the voices of psychosis”

Richardson Seminar

“Local ‘theory’ of mind and its implications for spiritual and psychotic experience”

ISSUES IN MENTAL HEALTH POLICY

2016 - 2017

FALL: TRANSGENDER MENTAL HEALTH IN NEW YORK CITY

SEPTEMBER 14 **Aron Jannsen, M.D.**, Director, Gender and Sexuality Service, Child Study Center, NYU Langone
“Best Practices in Transgender Mental Health: Addressing Complex Issues for Gender Dysphoric and Nonconforming Youth”

NOVEMBER 30 **David Guggenheim, Psy.D.**, Chief Mental Health Officer, Callen-Lorde Community Health Center
“Interprofessional Care Delivery: Meeting the Mental Health Needs of TGNC-Identified Patients in a Primary Care Setting”

SPRING: MENTAL HEALTH CARE, THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT, AND THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 29 **PANEL DISCUSSION**

Robert Michels, M.D.

Walsh McDermott University Professor of Medicine and Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical College

Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D.

DeWitt Wallace Distinguished Scholar in Public Policy and Social Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College

Richard Friedman, M.D.

Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical College

George J. Makari, M.D., moderator

Director, DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry
Weill Cornell Medical College

POLICY RESOURCES

To increase the public availability of factual information pertaining to mental health disorders and their care in the United States, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has created an online resource for journalists, policymakers, scholars, students, clinicians, and others to access accurate and up to date information. Material is drawn from peer-reviewed journals, government data, public and philanthropic foundations, and other scholarly sources, and posted to our website at http://psych-history.weill.cornell.edu/mental_health_policy/index.html. New fact sheets are posted periodically and updates are added to existing ones. Below we include a sampling of the resources compiled thus far.



MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

The rate of uninsurance among Americans has presented serious and ongoing challenges to the provision of health care and mental health services in the United States.

Prior to the passage of the Affordable Care Act in March, 2010:

47.5 million Americans lacked health insurance coverage.¹

25% of uninsured adults had a mental health disorder or substance use disorder, or both.²

Mental health disorders were among the most common pre-existing health conditions for which Americans might have been denied coverage or charged more for coverage.³

The Affordable Care Act was implemented in 2014 and created the following changes in the provision of mental health care and treatment for substance use disorders:

Essential Health Benefits: Mental health and substance use disorder benefits were classified as essential health benefits, and became mandatory within all plans in all markets.

Insurers were prohibited from applying annual and/or lifetime dollar limits to essential health benefits.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that mental health disorders were among the most common pre-existing conditions for which Americans were denied coverage or charged excessively prior to implementation of the ACA.

The number of people who gained coverage for mental health and substance use disorders due to their inclusion as essential health benefits expanded as follows:

- Individual market: 3.9 million ⁴
- Small group market: 1.2 million ⁵
- Uninsured due to preexisting conditions (all markets): 3.6 million
- Federal parity protections became mandatory within all plans in all markets.

Footnotes

1. Estimated based on the US Census Bureau's 2011 American Communities Survey.

2. Garfield RL, Lave JR, Donahue JM, "Health reform and the scope of benefits for mental health and substance use disorder services." *Psychiatric Services* 61:1081-1086 (2010).

3. Beronio K, Po R, Skopec L, Glied S, "Affordable Care Act Will Expand Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Benefits and Parity Protections for 62 Million Americans," ASPE Issue Brief, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, February 20, 2013.

4. *ibid.*

5. "Health Insurance Coverage for Americans with Pre-Existing Conditions: The Impact of the Affordable Care Act," ASPE Issue Brief, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, January 5, 2017.



INCARCERATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

Individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders are significantly overrepresented in American jails and prisons, a development that has attracted the concern of clinicians, researchers, policymakers, and corrections personnel.

The rate of mental disorders in the incarcerated population is 3 to 12 times higher than that of the general community.¹

This is true across the full spectrum of diagnoses, including schizophrenia, anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and impulse control disorders.

Reports of large numbers of mentally ill persons in jails and prisons began appearing in the 1970s.²

These numbers accelerated dramatically in the 1990s and 2000's, a trend particularly evident in urban centers such as Chicago and New York City.

- In 1990, 1 in 15 prisoners at Cook County Jail had some form of mental illness. In 2015, the estimated prevalence was 1 in 3.³

- At Rikers Island in New York City, the average daily population dropped 12% from 2005 to 2012, but the prevalence of mental illness rose 32%.⁴

Most people in the United States with serious mental illnesses, including substance disorders, do not receive treatment.⁵

For many individuals, contact with the criminal justice system may represent the first occasion for any treatment services.⁶

Correctional facilities in the United States are considered by some to be the largest provider of mental health services.⁷

Prisons and jails are some of the only places in the United States where health care is guaranteed by law.

Scholars note that the criminal justice system has become the system that "cannot say no."⁸

Mental illness is not associated with an elevated rate of violence or violent crime.

Only 4% of violence in the United States can be attributed to people diagnosed with mental illness.⁹

Alcohol and drugs are associated with a far greater risk of violence than any major mental disorder.¹⁰

Between 3% and 5% of US crimes involve people with mental illness.¹¹

Fewer than 5% of the 120,000 gun-related killings that occurred between 2001 and 2010 in the United States involved individuals known to be mentally ill.¹²

(http://psych-history.weill.cornell.edu/mental_health_policy/index.)

Footnotes

1. Prins SJ. (2014). "Prevalence of mental illnesses in US state prisons: a systematic review." *Psychiatric Services*, 65(7), 862-872.

2. Swank GE, Winer D. (1976). "Occurrence of psychiatric disorder in a county jail population." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 133:1331-1333; Stelovich S. (1979). "From the hospital to the prison: A step forward in deinstitutionalization?" *Psychiatric Services*, 30(9), 618-620; Whitmer GE. (1980). "From hospitals to jails: the fate of California's deinstitutionalized mentally ill." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 50:65-75.

3. Teplin LA. (1990). "The prevalence of severe mental disorder among male urban jail detainees: comparison with the Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program." *American Journal of Public Health*, 80(6), 663-669; Cook County Sheriff Thomas Dart, quoted in Ford M, "America's Largest Mental Hospital is a Jail," *Atlantic Monthly*, June 8, 2015.

4. Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013, cited in Prins SJ. "Why Determine the Prevalence of Mental Illnesses in Jails and Prisons?" *Psychiatric Services*, 65(8), p. 1074.

5. Demyttenaere K, Bruffaerts R, Posada-Villa J, Gasquet I, Kovess V, Lepine J, ... & Polidori G. (2004). "Prevalence, severity, and unmet need for treatment of mental disorders in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys." *JAMA*, 291(21): 2581-2590; Mojtabai R. (2005). "Trends in contacts with mental health professionals and cost barriers to mental health care among adults with significant psychological distress in the United States: 1997-2002." *American Journal of Public Health*, 95(11): 2009-2014; Kessler RC, Demler O, Frank RG, Olfson M, Pincus HA, Walters EE, ... & Zaslavsky AM. (2005). "Prevalence and treatment of mental disorders, 1990 to 2003." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 352(24): 2515-2523.

6. Council of State Governments/Eastern Regional Conference, & United States of America. (2002). Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project; Dumont DM., Brockmann B, Dickman S, Alexander N, Rich JD. (2012). "Public health and the epidemic of incarceration." *Annual Review of Public Health*, 33, 325-339.

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8. Teplin LA. (1984). "Criminalizing mental disorder: the comparative arrest rate of the mentally ill." *American Psychologist*, 39(7), 794; Toch H. (1985). "Warehouses for people?" *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 478(1): 58-72.

9. Fazel S, Grann M. (2006). "The population impact of severe mental illness on violent crime." *Am J Psychiatry*, 163(8): 1397-1403.

10. Friedman RA. (2006). "Violence and mental illness—how strong is the link?" *New England Journal of Medicine*, 355(20): 2064-2066.

11. Appelbaum PS. (2006). "Violence and mental disorders: data and public policy." *Am J Psychiatry*, 163(8):1319-1321.

12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). "Leading causes of death reports, national and regional, 1999-2010." Atlanta, GA: CDC.

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC IN THE UNITED STATES

The opioid overdose epidemic is comprised of two distinct but interrelated trends:

A 15-year increase in overdose deaths involving prescription opioid pain relievers.

A surge in deaths involving illicit opioids, especially heroin and, more recently, fentanyl.

The opioid overdose epidemic is worsening.¹

On August 7, 2017, the White House Commission on Combatting Drug Addiction asserted in its interim report that 142 Americans die each day from drug overdose.

- More than three out of five drug overdose deaths involve an opioid.²

In recent months, the presence and availability of fentanyl, an extremely potent synthetic opioid that is easily mixed with other drugs, has made it a main driver of the epidemic.

- According to the CDC, the number of fentanyl encounters more than doubled from 5,343 in 2014 to 13,882 in 2015.³

The Role of Heroin

Efforts to reduce prescription-opioid abuse and overdose have coincided with reported increases in the rates of heroin use and overdose (including both injection and noninjection drug administration).⁵

Many patients who initiate heroin use have come to view heroin as more reliably available, potent, and cost-effective than prescription opioids.⁶

The retail price of heroin has been lower than \$600 per pure gram every year since 2001, with costs of \$465 in 2012 and \$552 in 2002, as compared with \$1237 in 1992 and \$2690 in 1982.⁷

From 2010 to 2012, the death rate from heroin overdose for 28 states increased from 1.0 to 2.1 per 100,000, whereas the death rate from prescription opiate overdose declined from 6.0 per 100,000 in 2010 to 5.6 per 100,000 in 2012.⁸

The Role of Fentanyl

Fentanyl and its analogs (e.g., carfentanil) are major contributor to increases in opioid overdose mortality.⁹

From 2012 through 2014, the number of reported deaths involving fentanyl more than doubled, from 2628 to 5544.¹⁰

The epidemic is based on a rise in illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, commonly mixed with or sold as powdered heroin, or as counterfeit pharmaceuticals including Oxycontin, Xanax, Norco and other tablets.¹¹

Many people who die from fentanyl overdose appear to have been unaware that they were using the drug.¹²

(http://psych-history.weill.cornell.edu/mental_health_policy/index.)

Footnotes

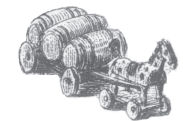
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4. Rudd RA, *et al*.
5. Unick GJ, Rosenblum D, Mars S, Ciccarone D. "Intertwined epidemics: national demographic trends in hospitalizations for heroin- and opioid-related overdoses, 1993-2009." *PLoS One*. 2013; 8(2):e54496.
6. Cicero TJ, Ellis MS, Surratt HL, Kurtz SP. "The changing face of heroin use in the United States: a retrospective analysis of the past 50 years." *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2014 Jul;71(7):821-6; Mars SG, Bourgois P, Karandinos G, Montero F, Ciccarone D. "Every 'never' I ever said came true: transitions from opioid pills to heroin injecting." *Int J Drug Policy* 2014;25:257-266; Inciardi JA, Surratt HL, Cicero TJ, Beard RA. "Prescription opioid abuse and diversion in an urban community: the results of an ultrarapid assessment." *Pain Med* 2009;10:537-548; Peavy KM, Banta-Green CJ, Kingston S, Hanrahan M, Merrill JO, Coffin PO. "Hooked on prescription-type opiates prior to using heroin: results from a survey of syringe exchange clients." *J Psychoactive Drugs* 2012;44:259-265.
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10. Frank RG, Pollack HA. *N Engl J Med* 2017; 376:605-607.
11. Gladden RM, Martinez P, and Puja S. "Fentanyl Law Enforcement Submissions and Increases in Synthetic Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths - 27 States, 2013-2014." *U.S. MMWR* 65(33): 837-843. Aug 26, 2016; Frank RG, Pollack HA. *N Engl J Med* 2017; 376:605-607; Macmadu A, Carroll JJ, Hadland SE, Green TC, Marshall BD. "Prevalence and correlates of fentanyl-contaminated heroin exposure among young adults who use prescription opioids non-medically." *Addict Behav*. 2017 May; 68:35-38.
12. Frank RG *et al*.

WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE ARTS



The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts continued our tradition of lively discussions of work in progress by members of the group. In February, we also had an outside speaker: Harry Cooper, Curator of Modern Art at the National Gallery, who introduced the group to the work of the artist Nicholas Krushenik, interested in a psychoanalytic perspective on his own research. Dr. Katherine Dalsimer began the year—September was the 100th anniversary of the battle of the Somme — by returning to Virginia Woolf’s *Three Guineas*. A provocative essay on war, Woolf wrote it in the deepening shadow of fascism and the approach of World War II. Prof. Anne Hoffman gave a presentation on an early story by Henry James, “The Light Man,” in the context of her work on the James family during the 1860’s. Dr. Nathan Kravis led a discussion of Benjamin Constant’s *Adolphe* (1816), focusing on the narcissistic dimension of love as viewed from an early 19th century perspective. Our last two presentations built on earlier presentations to the Working Group. Rev. Curt Hart led a discussion of Julian Barnes’ *The Noise of Time*, considering the writer’s responsibility to historical fact when treating a subject fictionally. And Dr. Susan Scheftel presented her continuing work on pedophilia in the context of our reading of *Alice in Wonderland*.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.



WORKING GROUP ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

The Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis, thanks to Len Groopman and Walter Benjamin, began the year by encountering the Angel of History, that spirit that witnesses the human wreckage as it is pulled inexorably into the future. Orna Ophir gave an erudite presentation on Hannah Arendt, last fall's best-seller, and the confrontation between totalitarianism and psychoanalysis. Ted Shapiro, concerned that the group was insufficiently matured, asked us to consider the origins of the work of John Bowlby and his place in British psychoanalysis, and Barbara Stimmel raised questions about professionalization and lay analysis. Wanting to linger with language games and the epigrammatic riddles of Wittgenstein, I presented his position on mind in the *Philosophical Investigations*, alongside the interestingly not so dissimilar work of Maurice Merleau-Ponty. Lawrence Friedman took this as an invitation to dive deep into philosophy of mind, and left us with a bit about spooky action. Thus the group came full circle; it started with an angel and ended with a spook.

At the end of the year, the group was delighted to welcome new members Nirav Sonu and Dagmar Herzog, the eminent historian of sexuality and psychoanalysis. We look forward to encountering the fleeting figures of mind and psyche with them in the future.

George J. Makari, M.D.



SEMINAR IN NARRATIVE PSYCHIATRY

The seminar in narrative psychiatry has continued to evolve to accommodate the intense schedule of the residents. It became clear to me that most participants simply didn't have time to read a theoretical paper, an excerpt from a psychiatric memoir, and write a text for an elective course. In the 2016-2017 seminar, I assigned a short literary text or an excerpt from a memoir for each session. After discussion of the text, class members wrote responses to specific prompts related to the work during class. Among the texts read were Franz Kafka's "A Country Doctor," John Keats' "This Living Hand," poems by Emily Dickinson, excerpts from Linda Hart's memoir of her hospitalization for psychosis, Clifford Whittington Beers' *A Mind that Found Itself*, and patient texts recorded by Emil Kraepelin.

The guiding argument for the seminar's format is that a line by line close reading of stories, narrative poems, or prose passages trains a clinician to pay attention to repetitions, images, dynamic narrative forms and meanings that elude static and/or reductive categorizations. Further, spontaneous written responses to prompts often produce surprising results, which then can be further analyzed among participants in the group.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.



STAFF & AFFILIATED FACULTY

George J. Makari, M.D.	Director
Nathan Kravis, M.D.	Associate Director
Marisa Shaari, MLIS	Special Collections Librarian
Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH	Administrator

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Samantha Boardman, M.D.	
Edward Brown, M.D.	
Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D.	(New York University)
Daria Colombo, M.D.	
Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.	(Columbia University)
Aaron Esman, M.D.	
Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.	
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.	
Richard Friedman, M.D.	
William A. Frosch, M.D.	
Robert Goldstein, M.D.	
L.C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.	
Curtis Hart, M.Div.	
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Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., MPH	
Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D.	
Peter Wilson, M.D.	

All have appointments at Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

FACULTY NEWS

Edward Brown, M.D., presented a paper, "François Leuret: the last moral therapist," at a Richardson Seminar, which has been accepted for publication by *History of Psychiatry* and will appear in 2018. He continues his research on a project entitled "Thomas Willis: the first neuropsychiatrist." He also continues to participate in the Brown University Psychiatry and Philosophy study group, for which he co-led a discussion on suicide this past summer.

Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D., serves as a Class Adviser and Associate Faculty member at the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University, where she advises students interested in the history of psychology, gender and feminist theory, and critical studies of science and technology. She was awarded a 2016-2017 Teaching with Technology grant to fund her project *Tinkering in Technoscience: A Feminist Maker Lab*. She taught a seminar based on this project titled "Tinkering in Feminist Technoscience" in Spring 2017. She presented a paper called "Build it Better: Towards a Feminist Maker Pedagogy," at the National Women's Studies Association in November 2016. She co-authored (with Kristina Gupta) a forthcoming article "Neurogenderings and Neuroethics" in the Routledge *Handbook of Neuroethics* and co-edited (with Kristina Gupta, David Rubin and Angela Willey) a volume titled *Queer Feminist Science Studies: A Reader* to be issued by the University of Washington Press.

Daria Colombo, M.D., is on the board of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and *JAPA*. She is on the faculty of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, supervises residents from Payne Whitney and Mount Sinai, as well as psychology externs at NYPSI, and teaches clinical case seminars at Payne Whitney and Mt. Sinai.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., is Clinical Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry WCMC. She is the coordinator of the Institute's Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. In March, 2017, she gave an invited lecture at the Yale University Mental Health Service on "Telling Details," exploring the power of the particular in works of literature and in clinical work.

Aaron Esman, M.D., is an active participant at the Richardson Seminars for the History of Psychiatry, and two of the center's working groups, the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis and the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts. In April, he delivered a lecture on Artists and Mental Illness to the professional staff of the Austen Riggs Center in Stockbridge, Mass. He con-



tinues to contribute frequent book reviews to journals such as the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., M.A.C.P., continues to direct the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Cornell Medicine as the E. William Davis, Jr., M.D. Professor of Medical Ethics and Professor of Medicine and serve as Co-Director of the Consortium for the Advanced Study of Brain Injury (CASBI). His scholarly focus has been on neuroethics and disorders of consciousness. Through his on-going appointment as The Solomon Center Distinguished Scholar in Medicine, Bioethics and the Law at Yale Law School, he has been exploring the rights owed to patients with severe brain injury. He was named to the editorial board of *The Hastings Center Report* and the *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*, and awarded the Distinguished Service Award of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is on the Faculty of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Education affiliated with the NYU Medical School, where he is a member of the Curriculum Revision Committee, and advisor on its Curriculum Committee.



He serves on the Board of Directors and Editorial Board of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and the Editorial Board of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*. He is an Editorial Consultant to previously published papers on Freud's Papers on Technique (and adding some thoughts) for Routledge.

Richard Friedman, M.D., returned from a 6-month sabbatical in Seattle this January and is continuing to work on his book about the neuroscience of everyday life. He continues to serve as a contributing Op-Ed writer for the *New York Times*, where he writes on mental health and behavioral neuroscience.

Robert Goldstein, M.D., continues on the voluntary faculty at Weill Cornell Medical College. He is working on a book project currently titled, *Against Narrative: How Biographical Explanations of Behavior Lead Us Astray*.

Curt Hart, M.Div., is concluding his seventh year as Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Religion and Health*, and his twenty-fifth year on the faculty for the Medical Ethics course given second year medical students at Weill Cornell Medical College in the Division of Medical Ethics. He continues to teach in one of the small groups for the Mental Status course for medical students in the Department of Psychiatry. This year, he presented for the History Section's Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts on the topic "Conscience, Power, and Memory in Julian Barnes' 'The Noise of Time.'" He is the newly appointed Chair of the Commission on Ecumenical and Interfaith Relations of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. He remains a member of the Board for Professional Medical Conduct of the State of New York and is an active participant in the Religion and Foreign Policy

Initiative of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D., is Distinguished Professor of History and Daniel Rose Faculty Scholar at the Graduate Center, where she teaches courses in European History and historical theory and methodology. She just published *Cold War Freud: Psychoanalysis in an Age of Catastrophes* (2017), and has signed a contract to supervise the translation into English of the radical Swiss psychoanalyst Fritz Morgenthauer's counterculture classic of 1978, *Technique: On the Dialectics of Psychoanalytical Practice*, for Routledge, as well as to co-edit an anthology, *The Routledge Companion to Sexuality and Colonialism*. She was recently named co-editor of the journal *Psychoanalysis and History* and in this context is helping to curate special issues on "Psychoanalysis and the Middle East" and "Psychoanalysis and Disability." Meanwhile, she is preparing an (almost) totally unrelated book called *Unlearning Eugenics*, about reproductive and disability rights in post-Nazi Europe, forthcoming with University of Wisconsin Press.

Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D., gave a talk on trauma, *Nachträglichkeit*, and narrative at an interdisciplinary trauma studies conference at George Washington University in October, 2017. She was the speaker at Grand Rounds in the Department of Psychiatry at Albert Einstein Medical College; her subject was Alice James and her brothers, William and Henry. In March 2017, she gave the Liebert Award Lecture at the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. Her subject was "Embodied Readers, Narrative Texts: Literary and Psychoanalytic Perspectives." Hoffman participated in an international colloquium on Jews and melancholia at SUNY-Buffalo, with a talk entitled, "Freud and Agnon: Melancholy Objects, Language, Identifications." She presented recent work on the formative years of William James and Henry James to the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts at Weill Cornell. In addition, Hoffman completed her term of service as director of the Richardson Research Seminar in the History of Psychiatry.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D., is at work on a novel and continues to teach a seminar on narrative psychiatry at Weill Cornell. In August, The Folio Society published an edition of Jane Austen's *Persuasion* with an introduction by Hustvedt. On September 17th she spoke on feminism at the Le Monde Festival in Paris. In December, Simon & Schuster published her collection: *A Woman Looking at Men Looking at Women: Essays on Art, Sex, and the Mind*. On January 4th she gave the Grand Rounds lecture in Neurology at Longwood Medical Area of the Harvard Institutes of Medicine, and on January 5th, she gave the Combined Neuroscience (Neurology and Psychiatry departments) Grand Rounds lecture at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. On February 15th she took part in a discussion at the New York Academy of Sciences on the un-



conscious with Steve Paulson, Mark Solms, and Sonu Shamdasani sponsored by the Nour Foundation. In April she traveled to Barcelona, Madrid, and Bilbao to promote her essay collection in Spanish. On May 20th, she delivered the commencement address at the New York Academy of Art. On June 21st she lectured at the University of Zurich on her work. She then traveled to Villa Vigoni at Lake Como to speak at a three-day conference on narrative, memory, and life writing.

Nathan Kravis, M.D., is the Associate Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. He lectured on “The Googled and Googling Analyst” at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center’s Technology and Technique Conference in November 2016, and on “Shame and Envy in the Analyst’s Moral Interior” at the William Alanson White Society and Institute in May 2017. In January, he was appointed Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*.



George J. Makari, M.D., the Director of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry, has lectured widely on his most recent book, *Soul Machine: The Invention of the Modern Mind* (Norton 2015). He delivered the Arnold Cooper Memorial Grand Rounds at Weill Cornell Medical College in September, and also presented lectures to the Center for Modern Psychoanalytic Studies, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Humanities Center of Johns Hopkins University, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Washington Square Institute. In May he delivered a keynote address to the American Psychiatric Association in San Diego, where he was awarded the Benjamin Rush Award in recognition of his body of work. Dr. Makari continues to direct the Psychodynamic Psychotherapy Clinic, to teach residents, and to mentor the Benjamin Rush Fellows. He remains on several editorial boards, including the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, *American Imago*, and *Academic Psychiatry*.

Robert Michels, M.D., delivered Professors’ Rounds throughout the year, taught the PGY-II “Diagnosis in Psychiatry” course, and the PGY-IV Continuous Case Seminar. Dr. Michels spoke on a panel titled “Teaching Psychodynamics to Psychiatrists: Lost Cause or Compelling Challenge?” at the Annual Meeting of the American College of Psychoanalysts in New York, and on “Mental Health Care, the ACA, and the Trump Administration: A Panel Discussion,” sponsored by the Dewitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry as part of its Issues in Mental Health Policy series. In addition, he gave a talk titled “The Evolution of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy” at the annual meeting of the American College of Psychiatrists in Scottsdale, AZ, and presented on “Resistance in Long-Term Psychodynamic Psychotherapy” at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in San Diego, CA.

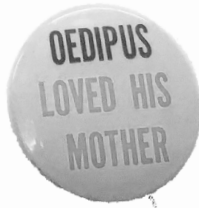
Doris B. Nagel, M.D., continues to attend the history seminars and to serve on the Annual Report Committee at the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. In spare hours she works on revisions to her book-length manuscript about the life and case history of a wealthy patient who was evaluated and/or treated by many of the most influential psychiatrists between 1900 and 1947.

Camille Robcis, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of History and Director of French Studies at Cornell University. Since 2016, she has received fellowships from the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, the Remarque Institute at NYU, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. She has been writing a new book tentatively titled *Disalienation: Politics, Philosophy, and Radical Psychiatry in France*, which traces the history of institutional psychotherapy, a movement born in France after the Second World War. Anchored in Marxism and in Lacanian psychoanalysis, institutional psychotherapy advocated a radical restructuring of the asylum in order to transform the theory and practice of psychiatric care. Institutional psychotherapy shaped various psychotic clinics throughout the world and had an important influence on many intellectuals and activists, including François Tosquelles, Frantz Fanon, Jean Oury, Félix Guattari, Georges Canguilhem, and Michel Foucault. Some of this preliminary research was published as an article on Tosquelles in *Constellations*, and as an interview for the blog Hidden Persuaders.

Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., MPH, published a major book in December about the 1920s, postwar health and welfare politics, pro-business policies, and the creation of a new organization for veterans’ services-- topics which have relevance to issues today: *A Time of Scandal: Charles R. Forbes, Warren G. Harding, and the Making of the Veterans Bureau* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2016). She was interviewed by Brian Lamb on his one-hour book program on C-Span in mid-December; conducted a book signing at the American Historical Association meetings in Denver; and in January, participated in a lively Q and A session with historian David Rosner at the New York Academy of Medicine, co-sponsored by the Milbank Memorial Fund; and lectured on the book at VA Headquarters in Washington, DC. The book has been well received. In March, she joined Richard Friedman and Robert Michels on a lively panel to discuss the future of the ACA and mental health.

Currently, her research has been growing along two main themes. The first follows up on the question of guilt and how it is defined, by an examination of federal pardon files for targets of the Harding scandals. The second explores the limits of friendship: i.e. the deliberate manipulation of friendship in order to bribe, as exemplified in the downfall of a congressman, John W. Langley of Kentucky, in the 1920s. Langley was a key congressional figure in the establishment of veterans’ services, who fought for federal funding for a quasi-independent system of veterans’ hospitals.

Louis Sass, Ph.D., is a Distinguished Professor of Clinical Psychology, Rutgers University. In addition to publishing a number of articles and chapters, Sass finished work on a revised edition of his book *Madness and Modernism: Insanity in the Light of Modern Art, Literature, and Thought*, which was subsequently published by Oxford University Press. He served as the lead guest editor for a special issue of the journal *Psychopathology* which contains a new, phenomenologically-oriented interview format on which he is the lead author. He also delivered eight invited presentations, including a talk to the Division on Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology of the American Psychological Association entitled “On psychology, phenomenology, and the ‘black hole’ of human subjectivity” and to the American Psychoanalytic Association, on “Philosophy and Psychoanalysis: Lacan: The Mind of the Modernist.” He gave Keynote or Plenary addresses to the International Society for Psychological and Social Approaches to Schizophrenia, the conference on “The philosophy and psychopathology of the We” held by the University of Copenhagen Center for Subjectivity Research, and the International Society for Philosophy, Psychiatry, and Psychology, annual meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil.



Theodore Shapiro, M.D., serves as Director of the Sackler Infancy Program at Weill Cornell Medical College. He is a regular participant at the biweekly History Seminars, and has been mentoring Rush Fellow Kristopher Kast. His *Manual for Psychodynamic Psychotherapy for Children and Adolescents*, which he has been authoring along with Barbara Milrod and Sabina Preter, has been accepted for publication by Oxford University Press. He has participated this year as presenter and discussant at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in October, and continues to serve as a Professor of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College.

Paul Stepansky, Ph.D., is currently working on a book about the American nurses who served abroad in World War I. His latest book, *In the Hands of Doctors: Touch and Trust in Medical Care* (Praeger, 2016), won the Independent Publisher Book Awards (IPPY) bronze medal in the category health/medicine for 2017. The book is now available in both paperback and eBook editions.

Peter Wilson, M.D., continues his research on the differences in “moral treatment” as practiced at the York Retreat, the Salpêtrière, and the Bloomingdale Asylum, institutions whose approaches were at times quite distinct. Dr. Wilson teaches and mentors WCMC students in all four years.

ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., fellow (1985-1986), delivered the keynote address in March at a conference on “Transcendence and the Human Life Course: Past, Present and Future Perspectives from Pittsburgh,” sponsored by the School of Education at the University of Pittsburgh. His published work this year included a pair of articles (“It Can’t Happen Here: Trump, Authoritarianism and American Politics,” and “Pharisees, Freudians and the Fetishism of the Text: Catholic Triumphalism in Jacques Lacan”) in the February, 2017, issue of *Psychotherapy and Politics International*. Another article, “Who is Afraid of Jordan Peterson?” appeared in the online journal, *Quillette* in June.

Eric J. Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001), spent much of the past year continuing his archival research for a book about forensic politics and culture in Imperial Berlin. He also presented two scholarly papers. The first was the keynote lecture delivered at the Autumn Seminar of the International Students of History Association (ISHA) in Berlin entitled “Coping with Contingency: Remarks on Historical Work and Working Historians.” The second lecture, entitled “Nach der Art eines modernen Harun al Raschid: Herman Heijermans’s 1910 Reports on the Herzberge Mental Asylum in Berlin,” was delivered at a conference on “Observing the Everyday: Journalistic Practices and Knowledge Formation in the Modern Era” at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. He also published an article on “Emil Kraepelin’s Inaugural Lecture in Dorpat: Contexts and Legacies” which appeared in the journal of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, *Trames*. Together with Kenneth Kendler he has recently completed a manuscript on “Emil Kraepelin’s Critics,” which has been submitted to the *American Journal of Psychiatry*. He has also all but finished work on the ninth and final volume of Emil Kraepelin’s correspondence.



BENJAMIN RUSH SCHOLARS

Kristopher Kast, M.D., is a PGY-III resident in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medicine. A current Benjamin Rush Fellow, he has now completed a year-long tutorial in the general history and historiography of psychiatry with his faculty mentor, Dr. Theodore Shapiro. His current focus is on the history of the psychiatric interview and the varied factors shaping its structure, process, and content since the 19th century. He has done prior work in the history of madness and medical writing (specifically the genre of case histories) in 18th-century England while a medical student at Johns Hopkins. Additional academic interests include psychoanalysis and addiction.



RESEARCH FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

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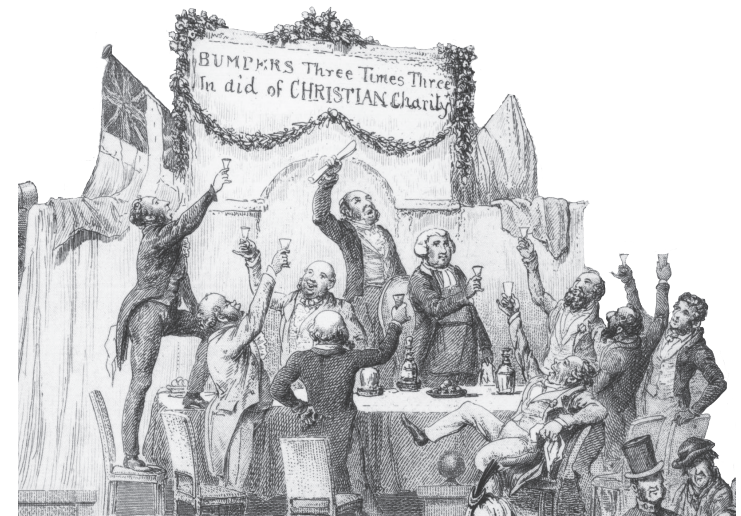
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* Partial Bibliography

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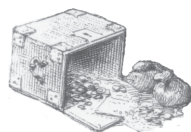


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